CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

VATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

VOLUME 3. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1841. NUMBER 23.

BOSTON CULTIVATOR,

Published Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER No. 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square.

TERMS, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed six months (at which time all subscriptions considered due.) $2 50 will be charged.

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Agricultural Department.

Farm Work for June.

June, balmy June has come at length, Southern breezes keep in check the Borean blast. June awakes inanimate creation and calls forth all its powers. June clothes the earth in its full robe of green, and caters food for myriads of animated races yet too insignificant to attract attention from uncultivated man.

For the farmer, June affords its share of pleasure and of toil. Wheat and tares grow, promiscuous, unless the busy hoe of cultivation is now employed to exterminate, and seperate the evil from the good. The same resplendent sun which gives life to life nutritious plants rears up a noxious weed, and if both are allowed to grow together till the harvest time, the farmer's task is doubled and the soil is spoiled. A season favorable for fruits is equally favorable also for insects which prey on them. A few warm days in April would have brought the canker worm from his hole, and the cold month of May would have been utter destruction to his race; but the same weather would have developed the fruits also as well as the insects which prey on them. We must be content to receive evil as well as good both in the vegetable and in the moral world; and it is the business of life to choose the good and to avoid the evil which accompanies it.

June is the month for tillage and the hoe, and weeds must now be rooted out to make room for more useful products.—Corn wants particular attention through the month of June—the first hoeing must be well performed and the subsequent labor will be light. We need not fear to hoe the earth close to the roots while they are small, but when they become large we must keep at a greater distance. The earth between the rows of potatoes should be often stirred. The practice of ploughing and hoeing them but once is, in a dry season, attended with great loss. Potatoes very frequently suffer for want of moisture, and nothing will keep the earth moist as repeated ploughing and hoeing. We have seen some old farmers who thought to have known better suffer their potato ground to lie untilled in a dry season for fear they should render the earth more dry by stirring it. Another class of farmers have another reason for hoeing their potatoes but once, but they keep this reason a secret.

Parsnips and carrots may be sown in the latter part of June—but the ruta baga matter when sown as late as the twenty—the seed may be sown still later on moist spots where other seeds have failed to vegetate. For carrots and parsnips the ground should be made rich and the earth or the spade should go deep, for it is a waste of time to attempt to raise these on a poor soil. If your winter manure has been properly overhauled and mixed it will be ready in season for these crops and if the cattle are suffered to trample the heaps the air will be excluded and the manure will not be fermented sufficiently for spring crops of this description.

Cattle have now a full bite of green food and they require more salt than at any other season of the year. As farmers have more leisure in June than in May they can now attend to the trimming of their trees. We need more accurate experiments than we have yet had to determine when is the very best time for trimming. Nurserymen still differ in opinion on this point, though most of them have abandoned the practice of trimming in the winter, or early in spring. There is a time, between May and August, when the sap flows freely in the apple tree, and if a limb is cut at this time the sap runs down on the body of the tree and causes it to turn black—it must be injurious to a young tree to be trimmed at such a season. Can any one tell us the precise time when this will happen, that trimming may then be suspended?

SHEEP SHEARING.

We usually wash our sheep during the old election week, or the last week in May, when the waters have become warm enough; and we notice that many of our farmers adhere to the old rule. Shearing should not be performed till a week or ten days after washing—the wool in this time will have become drained of the water and filled again with the natural oil from the sheep. Great attention must be paid to flocks after removing their flannel coats. We have known many sheep to die in consequence of being suffered to remain out over night soon after shearing—and in the day time they should not be allowed to remain out more than half the day in a storm.

Corn Planting.

On Tuesday of last week we called to see how Mr. Percian Vose succeeded with his Corn-planter. He had a field of greensward land which was turned this spring, compost manure spread on the top, and, on account of his ill health, but very slightly harrowed. His boy of a dozen or fourteen years old held the planter part of the time and he made very nice work of it—he furrowed out, dropped, and covered the corn as he passed along, and covered with finer mould than we ever do with a hoe. He can plant completely as many acres in a day as any one horse can furrow out without planting.

Mr. Josiah Gibbs was present. He used the same machine to plant his corn last year, and he tells us he never before tilled his corn so easily, for it had never been planted so uniform and straight.

Winter Manures.

Col. Daniel Leland of Sherburne, tells us, it is not his practice to use his long manures until fermentation has taken place—yet he does not choose to let his winter heaps lie over till another year; he therefore overhauls them in the spring taking particular care not to let his cattle run on the new heaps to beat them down and prevent their fermenting by excluding the air. In this way he prepares not only the heaps thrown out of the barn but the whole contents of the cow yard for spring use.—He says, very truly, that when thrown up in light heaps which will admit the air fermentation takes place very soon. When he forms these heaps in his fields he does not allow the contents to be tilted from the cart but has the whole thrown out with a fork or shovel that the mass may lie more light.

DRAINING. Judge M'Call, of Alleghany county, by means of under-draining, raised last year a good crop of spring wheat, at the rate of 25 bushels to the acre, where the year before the land produced little else than the coarse water grasses. He constructs under-drains in soft ground by placing two pieces of plank on edge at the bottom of the ditch, securing their position on edge by stakes driven inside, and covering with a slab. Small notches are cut in the upper edge of the plank for the admission of water. A more substantial way, and adapted to quicksands, is to lay a slab in the bottom, scantling on each edge, and another slab at top.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE FOUND.—McDuffee, in his late agricultural address, speaking of John Randolph, of Roanoke, says, "In the midst of one of his splendid rhapsodies in the Senate of the United States, he paused, and fixing his eyes on the presiding officer, exclaimed, 'Mr President, I have discovered the philosopher's stone. It consists in these four plain English monosyllables: *Pay as you go.*'"

Durham Cattle.

Mr. Stephen Morse of Marlborough, has shown us a very large and well built male of the Durham breed. He is two years old and is perfectly white. Mr. M. has also some handsome and large calves of this breed, but he says nothing of their dairy qualities. Is it not high time that some of our enterprizing farmers should endeavor to rear up a race which shall excel in the dairy line? Is there any doubt that we can raise *blood* animals from our own native stock which will yield more milk and more butter, in proportion to their weight, than any we have imported from abroad?

☞ The legislature of New York have appropriated eight thousand dollars annually for five years for the promotion of Agriculture in that state. The grant is on condition that any county society claiming a share of this money must show that it has raised an equal sum by private subscription to be expended in premiums, &c. The grant is on the same principle as that of Massachusetts.

[From the New Genesee Farmer.]

The Curculio.

Now is the time to attend to the Curculio; and to save your plums, nectarines, and apricots from destruction. We believe the winter residence of this insect has not been satisfactorily ascertained, though it is probably in the earth; but for practical purposes, it may be sufficient to know that it is always ready for business as soon as there is any to do—always ready to puncture the young fruit as soon as it is large enough to receive a nit.

Several methods have been proposed or adopted, to prevent its depredations.—Spreading sheets under the tree, and knocking down the Curculio on them, by striking the trunk or branches with a mallet or hammer, has been found very successful. *The insect after it has fallen,* generally lies still enough to be caught and crushed; and its dark color contrasting with the whiteness of the sheet, favors its detection. This work should be done as early in the season as the depredator can be found. In a few days it may do much mischief, and it is no easier killed after the trespass is committed.

Some have employed turpentine around the tree, and bits of shingles dangling in the wind to frighten the Curculio away; but we are not prepared to say any thing in their favor. The most recent project that we have noticed is to dip strings in the drops that fall from India rubber as it burns, and then to tie them round the tree which it is supposed will be sufficiently viscid to arrest the insect in its ascent.—We should be gratified to hear of any successful experiments of this kind; but though we have gone so far as to environ one tree in the manner proposed, our hopes are not very sanguine.

The most successful fixture to prevent the ascent of this insect that has come to our knowledge, was applied to some plum trees last season by our friend Thomas Lelever of the town of Venice. It consists of a circular trough made of tin, which was kept constantly supplied with water; and the narrow space between the trough and the tree stuffed with tow or something similar. The trees so treated bore good crops, while not a plum on the other trees escaped. A few of the plums however, were found to be wormy, occasioned perhaps by some of the insects remaining on the tree when the trough was applied; and it would therefore be prudent to jar the trees at that time. About harvest the apparatus should be removed.

Tin troughs of that description are worth eighteen pence; but the person who applies them, must understand the art of soldering. †

More Economies.

HOW TO SAVE OIL AND CANDLES. Use sun light two hours in the morning, and dispense with candles and lamps two hours after 9, P. M. The morning sun-light is much cheaper, and better than evening lamp-light.

HOW TO SAVE EXPENSE IN CLOTHING.—Purchase that which is at once decent and the most durable; and wear your garment despite the frequent changes of fashion, till it becomes too defaced to appear decent; then turn it and wear it henceforth as long as it protects the body. A blue coat is as warm after fashion requires a green one, as it ever was. A red shawl in fashion to-day, is as comfortable as a black one which fashion requires to-morrow. A few years hence your fame will not depend upon the style, color or quality of the broad-cloth you wore in 1841.

HOW TO SAVE TIME. Have a place for every thing, and when you have done using it, return it to its place. This will save much time in hunting after articles which are thrown carelessly aside and lie you know not where.

Liebig's Theoretical Agriculture.

[Continued.]

Prof. Liebig's volume contains a great number of interesting details on the presence of ammonia in plants, thus proving that it is actually taken up by the roots, and in that form applied by their organs to the production of the azotized matters contained in them. Thus ammonia was obtained from maple sugar, the juice of the birch, the juice of the beet, the products of the distillation of flowers, and the unripe gelatinous pulp of the peach and almond, containing it in quantities easily appreciable. In short there is scarcely a vegetable tissue of any kind free from it.

"Animal manure," says Prof. Liebig, "as we shall afterwards show, acts only by the formation of ammonia. One hundred parts of wheat, grown on a soil manured with cow-dung—a manure containing the smallest quantity of nitrogen—afforded only 11.95 parts of gluten, and 64.34 parts of amylin, or starch; while the same quantity, grown on a soil manured with human urine, yielded the maximum of gluten, namely, 35.1 per cent. * * The barren soil on the coast of Peru is rendered fertile by means of a manure called *guano*, which is collected from several islands in the South Sea. It is sufficient to add a small quantity of guano to a soil which consists only of sand and clay, in order to procure the richest crop of maize. The soil itself does not contain the smallest particle of organic matter, and the manure employed is formed only of *urate, phosphate, oxalate,* and *carbonate of ammonia*, together with a few earthly salts."

The importance of nitrogen to plants intended for the support of animal life, may be inferred from the fact,

"That the quantity of food, which animals take for their nourishment, diminishes or increases in the same proportion as it contains more or less of the substances containing nitrogen. A horse may be kept alive by feeding it with potatoes, which contain a very small quantity of nitrogen; but life thus supported is a gradual starvation; the animal increases neither in size nor strength, and sinks under every exertion. The quantity of rice *which an Indian eats astonishes the* European; but the fact that rice contains less nitroges than any other grain, at once explains the circumstance."

In practice then, that farmer will be the most successful who manages his manures, as the source of ammonia, in such a way that they will serve as a nutriment to his own crops. A heap of manure lying on the surface of a farm benefits the owner no more than it does his neighbors. The nitrogen escapes as carbonates of ammonia into the atmosphere, and the carbonaceous matter or decayed vegetable part is soon all that is left in its place.

Prof. Liebig's discovery of ammonia in water, has led to a simple yet beautiful explanation of the manner in which gypsum acts on plants. We gave some notice of this in the March No. of the Cultivator. Prof. L. says:

"The carbonate of ammonia contained in rain water, is decomposed by gypsum in precisely the same manner as in the manufacture of sal ammoniac. Soluble sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime are formed, and this salt of ammonia, possessing no volatility, is consequently retained in the soil. All the gypsum gradually disappears, but its action upon the carbonate of ammonia continues as long as a trace of it exists. * * * The action of gypsum or chloride of calcium really consists in their giving a fixed condition to the nitrogen—or ammonia which is brought into the soil, and which is indispensable to the nutrition of plants."

The substances named above as carbonic acid, water, and ammonia, are necessary to the existence of plants, as they contain the elements from which plants are formed; but there are other substances requisite for the formation of certain organs or parts destined for special functions. Plants obtain these substances from inorganic nature; and although in a changed form, the ashes left by incineration contain the salts and earths which are thus useful. There are numerous metallic oxides and phosphates, and alkaline bases, which are thus employed, and on the quantities of these contained in any given soil, the character of its vegetation will depend.

"All kinds of grasses contain in the outer part of their leaves and stalks a large quantity of silicic acid and potash in the form of silicate of potash. The proportion of this salt does not vary perceptible in corn [grain] fields, because it is conveyed to them again in the form of putrefying straw. But this is not the case in a meadow, and hence we never find a luxuriant crop of grass on sandy or calcareous soils which contain little potash, evidently because one of the constituents indispensable to the growth of plants is wanting. Soils formed from basalt, grey-wacke, and porphyry are, *cæteris paribus*, the best for meadow land, on account of the quantity of potash which enters into their composition."

Without alkalies or alkaline bases most plants could not exist, and the roots of plants are constantly engaged in collecting from the rain, those alkalies which have been raised by vaporization from the sea; which according to Prof. Liebig, is the grand reservoir of these substances, and from which they are distributed over the earth by winds and clouds. According to Marcet, sea water contains chloride of sodium, sulphate of soda, chloride of potassium, chloride of magnesia, sulphate of lime, carbonic acid in a proportion 100 times greater than that of the air, and ammonia; "so that the same conditions which sustain living bodies on the land are combined in this medium, in which a whole world of other plants and other animals exist."

It is well known to the farmer, that when gypsum first came into general use, after a few years had passed, the substance was severely condemned as an exhauster of the soil, an opinion now exploded, and which finds no advocates among the intelligent, the exhaustion complained of not arising from the increased crops, but a defective culture. On this point, Prof. Liebig has the following just remarks:

"But when we increase the crop of grass in a meadow by means of gypsum, we remove a greater quantity of potash with the hay, than can, under ordinary circumstances be restored. Hence it happens, that after the lapse of several years the crop of grass on the meadows manured with gypsum diminish, owing to the deficiency of potash. But if the meadow be strewed from time to time with wood ashes, even with the lixiviated ones which have been used by soapboilers—in Germany mush soap is made from the ashes of wood—then the grass thrives as luxuriantly as before. The ashes are only the means of restoring the potash."

A fine illustration this, of the cause which render leached ashes so valuable as a manure on the sandy soils of Long-Island or New-Jersey. The addition of the alkali gives rise to the formation of silicates of potash, without which the stems of the grasses, or the cereal plants cannot be formed.

The growth and developement of plants is, therefore, depending on the presence of alkaline earths, or alkalies; and the growth will be rapid, and the developement perfect in proportion to the existence of the proper quantity. Hence too plants, which require but a small quantity of these substances, will grow and flourish where other plants would perish. Every one is aware, that firs and pines will grow on barren granite or sandy soils, and that potash enough for their use, while oaks will not flourish on such soils. The examination of 10,000 parts of oak wood yield 350 parts of ashes, the same quantity of fir wood only 83 parts. The numerous instances given by Liebig, of the importance of these alkaline metallic oxides on vegetation, show beyond controversy, that their influence has been too much overlooked. It has been thought remarkable by some vegetable physiologists, that those cereal grasses which furnish food for man, should as it were, follow him wherever he goes. The reason is to be found in the fact, that none of our grain plants can produce perfect seeds, or seeds yielding farina, without a greater supply of phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, than can be found in regions where these salts, resulting from organized vitality, are less abundant. It follows that wherever men abound, these plants find their proper food and follow in their train, with the certainty and regularity of the domesticated animals.

The part of Prof. Liebig's volume, devoted to the art of culture, is well worthy the study of the farmer. After a description of the constituents of soils, and the manner of their formation, he goes on to describe the effects of constant culture, where no ameliorating means are used.—Prof. L. says:

"The first colonists of Virginia found a country the soil of which was similar to that mentioned above; [rich in alkalies and humus] harvests of wheat and tobacco were obtained for a century from one and the same field without the aid of manures, but now whole districts are converted into unfruitful pasture land, which, without manure, produces neither wheat nor tobacco. From every acre of this land there were removed in the space of 100 years 1200 pounds of alkalies in leaves, grain, and straw; and it became unfruitful because it was deprived of every particle of alkali, which had been reduced to a soluble state, and because that which was rendered soluble again in the space of one year, was not sufficient to satisfy the demands of the plants. Almost all the cultivated land in Europe, is in this condition; fallow is the term applied to land at rest for further disintegration. It is the greatest possible mistake to suppose that the temporary diminution of fertility in a soil is owing to a loss of humus: it is the mere consequence of the exhaustion of the alkalies."

This view receives a strong confirmation from the culture and crops on the lava soils around Vesuvius, and where after a cropping of more than a thousand years, without any manure being applied, grain crops are still produced with undiminished profusion. This decomposed lava, though containing little humus, is rich in alkalies, and this accounts for the prodigious fertility of the mass. Every farmer is aware that those parts of his fields where black muck, or nearly pure vegetable mold, is in the greatest abundance, usually if not always give the most inferior grain. The straw may be large, but it will want firmness, and the berry will be shrunken and imperfect. "The cause is this,—that the strength of the stalk is due to silicate of potash, and that the grain requires phosphate of magnesia, neither of which substances a soil of humus can afford, since it does not contain them;—the plant may indeed become an herb, but will not perfect its fruit or seed."

It has been ascertained that 100 parts of wheat stalks yield 15.5 part of ashes; the same quantity of barley stalks 8.51; and oats only 4.41 of ashes, which are all of the same composition. It would appear from these facts that upon the same field which will yield only one harvest of wheat, two crops of barley, and three of oats may be raised. There are some plants, such as the *leguminosæ*,—peas, beans, &c.,—and buckwheat, which are remarkable for the small quantity of alkalies they contain, and the first named plant, it is well known, is successfully used in a rotation of crops, as one which may precede wheat advantageously."

[Concluded in our next.]

[From the New Genesee Farmer.]

"Bots and Horse Bees."

Messrs Editors—Since the appearance of your last number, the inquiry has been made, whether the nits or eggs of the bot-bee *must* be hatched in the stomach of the horse or not at all. The reply is, that the bot has rarely, if ever, been found in any animal but the horse. This is its appropriate place for habitation and food, as the apple-tree is for the canker-worm. In general, all such animals are endowed with the *instinct* which leads to the deposition of their eggs where they will obtain their appropriate nutriment. The wisdom of this general law is most obvious. The *tick* is found almost wholly on the *sheep*; and on the *swine* he would soon die, as was once remarked by a farmer, of the *louse* in the same situation, of starvation. The larvæ of the gad, or goadfly, finds its home on the back of cattle. They often abound, too, upon those which have inferior strength and fitness. Hence in the spring of the year, they seem greatly to add by their activity in the skin, in making the poorest cattle still more unable to increase their flesh. The more special care of the farmer needs to be bestowed on such parts of his herd. The same is true also of the sheep; the poorer suffer much more from those insects which have been deposited in their nose. It is from the consequences of this fact, that some judicious farmers never intend *to winter* an inferior animal.

While noticing such general and wonderful laws of the animal world, it may be well to explain a fact, singular till understood. In summer and the hottest part of the day, sheep congregate beside fences and logs and the like, holding their heads downward between their fore legs, till suddenly they run in terror and fright to another part of the field, where the same scene is acted over. It is to avoid the insect that lays its eggs in their nostrils, that all this is done. In the cooler weather, or cooler part of the day, the insect is not active, and does not annoy them.

In respect to *bots* as a disease, it is to be remarked that other diseases are often mistaken for it. Hence arise one reason why the remedy applied often fails of the desired success. Sometimes other animals aggravate the bots, and would prove fatal without the other. I have seen worms from four to six inches long, piercing the liver and some other intestines of a horse that was sick with bots and died from one or both causes. It would be well *it more frequent and careful examinations* of the body were made in such cases. Improvements in anatomical knowledge have been of the highest consequence to the understanding and cure of the diseases of man. Similar results might be expected from like examinations, to ascertain the seat and cause of disease in the horse, the noblest and most useful of our domestic animals. C. DEWEY.

ROHAN POTATO. H. D. Grove, in the Cultivator, gives the result of an experiment to test the relative productiveness of the Rohan and Merino potato. The soil was in fine condition, being similar in quality for each variety, but the Rohans received the most attention. The Merinos yielded at the rate of 550 bushels to the acre, and the Rohans only 263 bushels. We have observed in nearly all accounts of the productiveness of the Rohans statements of the rate of increase from the seed merely, and not the rate per acre.

DEATH OF KEOKUK. The Galena (Ill.) Gazette of the 14th ult. says that this chief of the Sacs and Fox Indians was killed recently by Nashieskock, Black Hawk's son.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

Congressional.

The Senate assembled at twelve o'clock, on Monday. Mr Southard took the chair: but few members were absent, viz. Phelps, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Clay, of Ala., and Mouton. They remained in session till two, excepting a short recess, when they adjourned, having learned that the House had not organized.

The House was called to order by Mr Garland, the Clerk, who read the proclamation by which Congress was convened, and then proceeded to call over the names of those whom he considered had been elected; 227 members appeared —only 5 or 6 of those known to be elected, were absent; no returns from Illinois, Alabama, or Mississippi had come in.

The House then chose for Speaker, Hon. John White, of Kentucky, the candidate nominated in caucus. The whole number of votes was 221. White had 121—J. W. Jones, of Virginia, the democratic candidate, 84—Wise 8—Lawrence of Penn., 5. The House then proceeded to elect a Clerk, and on the fourth balloting, Matthew St. Claire Clarke, was elected. Mr. F. O. J. Smith of Maine, was the Whig caucus candidate, and received 90 votes on the first ballot. Mr Garland, the former Clerk, received 81, and Mr Clarke 38.

A joint resolution was then moved and passed, to inform the *President* that the two houses were organized. Mr McKeon moved to amend the resolution, and substitute *Vice President* for *President*, but this would not go.

Loss of the President.

There is a rumor from Eastport through Bangor that the Collector of the port of St John (N. B.) received information on Saturday, that Capt. Roberts and sixteen men of the steamer President had arrived at the eastward, at what place not known;—that they report a total loss of the steamer and all on board, with the exception of themselves—that they were among the ice three or four days before they were picked up. Capt. Hener left St. Johns on Saturday evening and says the news was believed in that place.

We doubt the correctness of this report.

Blunders of Compositors.

We see in many of the papers which have copied our article "on raising a variety of grains" the word TURNIPS is substituted for the word GRASS:—hence we are made to say, our improvements in the TURNIP culture, have afforded us a good supply of HAY near the Capital of New England!! A very little logic, without a kick, ought to prevent such a blunder.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

The June number of this valuable work is on our table. Its principal articles are—The Merchants of the time of Elizabeth; Duties on Imports considered; Plan of a National Bank; Imprisonment for Debt; The Rothschilds, &c. &c.

The plan of a National Bank is from a correspondent and a New Yorker; and it proposes to locate a mother bank in the city of New York, and seems to suppose that city and New Orleans, to be almost the only places much concerned in a general currency.

200 Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible.

Saxton & Pierce, 133½ Washington street, have for sale a work with this title which is highly recommended by many clergymen and others who have examined it. One cut represents "Moses presented to Pharaoh." Another "Elijah and Elisha." Another "The tomb of Mordecai and Esther." And another "the tomb of the kings of Judah in the valley of Jehosaphat." Then we have a view of "Absalom's tomb." There is a representation of "The mourning women." And we find various cuts representing ancient armor and weapons of war.

The Vestry Singing Book.

The same firm have published a neat little singing book with various select hymns to which the music is adapted. It is calculated for religious meetings, family devotion, singing schools, &c. It is of much less compass than ordinary singing books and may be carried in the pocket.

The Tyrolese Minstrels.

This is the title of a little book just published by George W. Light, No. 1, Cornhill. It is written by a lady. It is a romantic story giving an account of the Rainer Family, which has excited so much attention by their "mountain music" both in Boston and towns in the vicinity. The young will be pleased with the perusal.

The Law Reporter.

The June number of this publication has been sent to us. It contains a report of the interesting case of Edmund Kean, the actor, and Mrs Alderman Cox, of London, and some important American decisions. For sale by Bradbury & Soden, 10, School st.

Musical Anecdotes and Stories.

Saxton & Pierce, have just published a neatly bound volume with this title, written for the young. It contains among other matters the lives of Hadyn and Mozart.

Merry's Museum.

The June number of this amusing Periodical is published by Bradbury & Soden, and is for sale at their Bookstore, 10, School st.

Murder in New York.

The Sun states that on Wednesday morning Patrick Russell, an Irishman, killed his wife by smiting her with an axe. He attempted to escape, but was seized and confined.

Glentworth Again.

The trial of this man for procuring illegal voters from Philadelphia, has failed, in consequence of the disagreement of the Jury—about half of the number being in favor of acquittal.

ROBBERY AT NEW WORCESTER. The office of Mr. John Metcalf, at New Worcester, was entered on Thursday night, the 27th ult., and eleven pieces of Satinets stolen therefrom.

The agent of the State Prison at Auburn gives notice that he will pay three dollars a bushel for silk cocoons, of good quality, delivered at the Prison. He is going largely into the silk business, employing the labor of convicts.

FIRE AT FALL RIVER. On Sunday last, a row of wood sheds, owned by the Anawan Manufacturing Co., in Fall River, were destroyed by fire. Damage $400.

The President's Message.

We present to our readers in this week's paper, the principal part of the Message *verbatim*, and the substance of the whole of it.—It was delivered on Tuesday, at noon, and the editors of the Atlas, by means of their expresses received it here in twenty-six hours from the time of its delivery—that is at two o'clock on Wednesday, notwithstanding the fog in the sound which caused a delay of three hours.

The message exhibits much candor, and a very fair view of the troubles which this country has experienced for some years past, together with the probable causes of those troubles.—We are inclined to think the document will not be considered of a partizan character by any class of politicians.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

FELLOW CITIZENS: You have been assembled in your respective halls of legislation under a proclamation bearing the signature of the illustrious citizen who was so lately called by the direct suffrages of the people to the discharge of the important functions of their chief executive office. Upon the expiration of a single month from the day of the installation, he has paid the great debt of nature, leaving behind him a name associated with the recollection of numerous benefits conferred upon the country, during a long life of patriotic devotion. With this public bereavement are connected other considerations, which will not escape the attention of Congress. The preparations necessary for his removal to the seat of government, in view of a residence of four years, must have devolved upon the late President heavy expenditures, which, if permitted to burden the limited resources of his private fortune, may tend seriously to the embarrassment of his surviving family; and it is therefore respectfully submitted to Congress whether the ordinary principles of justice would not dictate the propriety of its legislative interposition. By the provisions of the fundamental law, the powers and duties of the high station to which he was elected have devolved upon me, and in the dispositions of the representatives of the states and the people will be found to a great extent a solution of the problem to which our institutions are for the first time subjected.

In entering upon the duties of this office, I did not feel that it would be becoming in me to disturb what had been ordered by my lamented predecessor. Whatever, therefore, may have been my opinion, originally, as to the propriety of convening Congress at so early a day from that of its late adjournment, I found a new and controlling inducement not to interfere with the patriotic desires of the late President, in the novelty of the situation in which I was so unexpectedly placed. My first wish, under such circumstances, would necessarily have been to have called to my aid, in the administration of public affairs, the combined wisdom of the two Houses of Congress, in order to take their counsel and advice as to the best mode of extricating the government and the country from the embarrasments weighing heavily on both.—I am then most happy in finding myself, so soon after my accession to the Presidency, surrounded by the immediate representatives of the states and people.

No important changes having taken place in our foreign relations since the last session of Congress, it is not deemed necessary on this occasion to go into a detailed statement in regard to them. I am happy to say that I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace.

The ratification of the treaty with Portugal has been duly exchanged between the two Governments. This Government has not been inattentive to the interests of those of our citizens who have claims on the Government of Spain, founded on express treaty stipulations, and a hope is indulged that the representations which have been made to that Government on this subject may lead ere long to beneficial results.

A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty accredited to this government, on the subject of Alexander McLeod's indictment and imprisonment, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress.

In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state that Alexander McLeod has been heard by the Supreme Court of the State of New York on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of that Court has not as yet been pronounced.

The Secretary of State has addressed to me a paper upon two subjects, interesting to the commerce of the country, which will receive my consideration, and which I have the honor to communicate to Congress.

So far as it depends on the course of this Government, our relations of good will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations. The true American policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations, to the weakest of the family of nations, as well as to the most powerful. Occasional conflicts of opinion may arise, but when the discussion incident to them are conducted in the language of truth, and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences.

The census recently taken shows a regularly progressive increase in our population. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, our numbers scarcely equalled three millions of souls; they already exceed seventeen millions, and will continue to progress in a ratio which duplicates in a period of about twenty-three years. The old States contain a territory sufficient in itself to maintain a population of additional millions, and the most populous of the new States may even yet be regarded as but partially settled, while of the new lands on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to say nothing of the immense region which stretches from the base of those mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river, about 770,000,000 of acres, ceded and unceded, still remain to be brought into market. We hold out to the people of other countries an invitation to come and settle among us as members of our rapidly-growing family; and, for the blessings which we offer them, we require of them to look upon our country as their own, and to unite with us in the great task of preserving our institutions, and thereby perpetuating our liberties. No motive exists for foreign conquests. We desire but to reclaim our almost illimitable wilderness, and to introduce into their depths the lights of civilization. While we shall at all times be prepared to vindicate the national honor, our most earnest desire will be to maintain an unbroken peace.

In presenting the foregoing views, I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion that there exists nothing in the extension of our empire over our acknowledged possessions to excite the alarm of the patriot for the safety of our institutions. The Federative system, leaving to each State the care of its domestic concerns, and devolving on the Federal Government those of general import, admits in safety of the greatest expansion, but, at the same time, I deem it proper to add that there will be found to exist at all times an imperious necessity for restraining all the functionaries of this Government within the range of their respective powers, thereby preserving a just balance between the powers granted to this Government and those reserved to the States and to the people.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will perceive that the fiscal means present and accruing are insufficient to supply the wants of the Government for the current year. The balance in the Treasury on the fourth day of March last, not covered by outstanding drafts, and exclusive of trust funds, is estimated at $860,000. This includes the sum of $215,000 deposited in the mint and its branches to procure metal for coining, and in process of coining, and which could not be withdrawn without inconvenience; thus leaving subject to draft in the various depositories the sum of $645,000. By virtue of two several acts of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue, on and after the fourth day of March last, Treasury notes to the amount of $5,413,000, making an aggregate available fund of $6,058,000 on hand.

But this fund was chargeable with outstanding Treasury notes redeemable in the current year, and interest thereon to the estimated amount of five millions two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. There is also thrown upon the Treasury the payment of a large amount of demands accrued in whole or in part in former years, which will exhaust the available means of the Treasury, and leave the accruing revenue, reduced as it is in amount, burdened with debt and charged with the current expenses of the Government. The aggregate amount of outstanding appropriations on the fourth of March last, was $33,429,616 50; of which $24,210,000 will be required during the current year; and there will also be required for the use of the War Department additional appropriations to the amount of two millions five hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-eight cents, the special objects of which will be seen by reference to the report of the Secretary of War.

The anticipated means of the Treasury Department are greatly inadequate to this demand. The receipts from customs for the last three quarters of the last year, and the first quarter of the present year, amounted to $12,100,000; the receipts for lands for the same time to $2,742,450; showing an average revenue from both sources of $1,236,780 per month.—A gradual expansion of trade growing out of a restoration of confidence, together with a reduction in the expenses of collecting, and punctuality on the part of collecting officers, may cause an addition to the monthly receipts from the customs. They are estimated for the residue of the year, from the fourth of March, at $12,000; the receipts from the public lands for the same time are estimated at $2,500,000; and from miscellaneous sources at $170,000; making an aggregate available fund within the year of $14,670,000; which will leave a probable deficit of $11,406,132 98. To meet this, some temporary provision is necessary, until the amount can be absorbed by the excess of revenues which are anticipated to accrue at no distant day.

There will fall due within the next three months Treasury notes of the issues of 1840, including interest, about $2,850,000. There is chargeable in the same period for arrearages for taking the sixth census $294,000; and the estimated expenditures for the current service are about $3,100,000, making the aggregate demands upon the Treasury, prior to the first of September next, about $11,340,000. The ways and means in the Treasury, and estimated to accrue within the above named period, consist of about $694,000 of funds available on the 28th ultimo; an unissued balance of Treasury notes authorised by the act of 1841, amounting to $1,955,000, and estimated receipts from all sources of $3,800,000, making an aggregate of about $6,450,000, and leaving a probable deficit on the first of September next of $4,845,000.

In order to supply the wants of the Government, an intelligent constituency, in view of their best interests, will, without hesitation, submit to all necessary burdens. But it is nevertheless important so to impose them as to avoid defeating the just expectations of the country, growing out of pre-existing laws. The act of the 2d March, 1833, commonly called the compromise act, should not be altered except under urgent necessities, which are not believed at this time to exist. *One year only remains to complete the series of reductions provided for by that law,* at which time provisions made by the same law, and which will then be brought actively in aid of the manufacturing interests of the Union, will not fail to produce the most beneficial results. Under a system of discriminating duties imposed for purposes of revenue, in unison with the provisions of existing laws, it is to be hoped that our policy will, in the future, be fixed and permanent, so as to avoid those constant fluctuations which defeat the very objects they have in view. We shall thus best maintain a position which, while it will enable us the more readily to meet the advances of other countries calculated to promote our trade and commerce, and will at the same time leave in our own hands the means of retaliating with greater effect unjust regulations.

In intimate connection with the question of revenue is that which makes provision for a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, rendering more secure their custody, and consulting a true economy in the great multiplied and delicate operations of the Treasury Department. Upon such an agent depends, in an eminent degree, the establishment of a currency of uniform value, which is of so great importance to all the essential interests of society; and on the wisdom to be manifested in its creation much depends. So intimately interwoven are its operations, not only with the interests of individuals, but with those of the States, that it may be regarded in a great degree as controlling both. If paper be used as the chief medium of circulation, and the power be vested in the Government of using it at pleasure, either in the form of Treasury drafts or any other, or if banks be used as the public depositories, with liberty to regard all surpluses, from day to day as so much added to their active capital, prices are exposed to constant fluctuations, and industry to severe suffering. In the one case, political considerations, directed to party purposes, may control, while excessive cupidity may prevail in the other. The public is thus constantly liable to imposition. Expansions and contractions may follow each other in rapid succession, the one engendering a reckless spirit of adventure and speculation, which embraces States as well as individuals, the other causing a fall in prices, and accomplishing an entire change in the aspect of affairs. Stocks of all kinds rapidly decline—individuals are ruined, and States embarrassed even in their efforts to meet with punctuality the interest on their debts. Such, unhappily, is the state of things now existing in the United States. These effects may readily be traced to the causes above referred to. The public revenues, on being removed from the Bank of the United States, under an order of the late President, were placed in selected State banks, which, actuated by the double motive of conciliating the Government and augmenting their profits to the greatest possible extent, enlarged extravagantly their discounts, thus enabling all other existing banks to do the same.—Large dividends were declared, which, stimulated the cupidity of capitalists, caused a rush to be made to the Legislatures of the respective States for similar acts of incorporation, which, by many of the States, under a temporary infatuation, were readily granted, and thus the augmentaton of the circulating medium, consisting almost exclusively of paper, produced a most fatal delusion. An illustration, derived from the land sales of the period alluded to, will serve best to show the effect of the whole system. The average sales of the public lands, for a period of ten years prior to 1834, had not much exceeded $2,000,000 per annum. In 1834 they attained, in round numbers, to the amount of $6,000,000. In the succeeding year of 1835, they reached $16,000,000. And the next year, of 1836, they amounted to the enormous sum of $25,000,000. Thus crowding into the short space of three years upwards of twenty-three years's purchase of the public domain.

So apparent had become the necessity of arresting this state of things, that the Executive department assumed the highly questionable power of discriminating in the funds to be used in payment by different classes of public debtors —a discrimination which was doubtless designed to correct the most ruinious state of things by the exaction of specie in all payments for the public lands, but which could not at once arrest the tide which had so strongly set in. Hence the demands for specie became unceasing, and corresponding prostration rapidly ensued under the necessities created with the banks to curtail their discounts, and thereby to reduce their circulation. I recur to these things with no disposition to censure pre-existing administrations of the government, but simply in exemplification of the truth of the position which I have assumed. If, then, any fiscal agent which may be created shall be placed, without due restrictions, either in the hands of the administrators of the government, or those of private individuals, the temptation to abuse will prove resistless.

Objects of political aggradizement may seduce the first, and the promptings of a boundless cupidity will assail the last. Aided by the experience of the past, it will be pleasure to Congress so to guard and fortify the public interests in the creation of any new agent, as to place them, so far as human wisdom can accomplish it, on a footing of perfect security. Within a few years past, three different schemes have been before the country. The charter of the Bank of the United States expired by its own limitation in 1836. An effort was made to renew it, which received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress, but the then President of the U. States exercised his *veto* power, and the measure was defeated. A regard to truth requires me to say that the President was fully sustained in the course he had taken by the popular voice. His successor in the Chair of State unqualifiedly pronounced his opposition to any new charter of a similar institution; and not only the popular election which brought him into power, but the elections through much of his term seemed clearly to indicate a concurrence with him in sentiment on the part of the people. After the public moneys were withdrawn from the U. S. Bank, they were placed in deposite with the State banks, and the result of that policy has been before the country. To say nothing as to the question whether that experiment was made under propitious or adverse circumstances, it may safely be asserted that it did receive the unqualified condemnation of most of its early advocates, and it is believed was also condemned by popular sentiment. The existing Sub-Treasury system does not seem to stand in higher favor with the people, but has recently been condemned in a manner too plainly indicated to admit of a doubt.—Thus, in the short period of eight years, the popular vote may be regarded as having successively condemned each of the three schemes of finance to which I have adverted. As to the first, it was introduced at a time—1816—when the State banks, then comparatively few in number, had been forced to suspend specie payments, by reason of the war which had previously prevailed with Great Britain. Whether, if the U. States Bank charter which expired in 1811 had been renewed in due season, it would have been enabled to continue specie payments during the war and the disastrous period to the commerce of the country which immediately succeeded, is, to say the least, problematical; and whether the U. S. Bank of 1816 produced a restoration of specie payments, or the same was accomplished thro' the instrumentality of other means, was a matter of some difficulty at that time to determine. Certain it is, that, for the first years of the operation of that bank, its course was as disastrous as for the greater part of its subsequent career it became eminently successful. As to the second, the experiment was tried with a redundant Treasury, which continued to increase until it seemed to be the part of wisdom to distribute the Surplus revenue among the States, which, operating at the same time with the specie circular, and the causes before adverted to, caused *them to suspend specie payments, and involved* the country in the greatest embarrassment. And as to the third, if carried through all the stages of transmutation, from paper and specie to nothing but the precious metals, to say nothing of the insecurity of the public moneys, its injurious effects have been anticipated by the country in its unqualified condemnation.

What is now to be regarded as the judgment of the American people on this whole subject, I have no accurate means of determining, but by appealing to their more immediate Representatives. The late contest which terminated in the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, was decided on principles well known and openly declared; and, while the Sub-treasury received in the result the most decided condemnation, yet no other scheme of finance seemed to have been concurred in.

To you, then, who have come more directly from the body of our common constituents, I submit the entire question, as best qualified to give a full exposition of their wishes and opinions. I shall be ready to concur with you in the adoption of such system as you may propose, reserving to myself the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which may in my view of it conflict with the Constitution, or otherwise jeopard the prosperity of the country; a power which I could not part with, even if I would, but which I will not believe any act of yours will call into requisition.

I cannot avoid recurring, in connection with this subject, to the necessity which exists for adopting some suitable measure whereby the unlimited creation of Banks by the States may be corrected in future. Such result can be most readily achieved by the consent of the States, to be expressed in the form of a compact among themselves, which they can only enter into with the consent and approbation of this Government; a consent which might, in the present emergency of the public demands, justifiably be given in advance of any action by the States, as an inducement to such action upon terms well defined by the act of the tender. Such a measure, addressing itself to the calm reflection of the States, would find in the experience of the past, and the condition of the present, much to sustain it. And it is greatly to be doubted whether any scheme of finance can prove for any length of time successful, while the States shall continue in the unrestrained exercise of the power of creating banking corporations. This power can only be limited by their consent.

With the adoption of a financial agency of a satisfactory character, the hope may be indulged that the country may once more return to a state of prosperity. Measures auxiliary thereto, and, in some measure, inseparably connected with its success, will doubtless claim the attention of Congress. Among such, a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, provided such distribution does not force upon Congress the necessity of imposing upon commerce heavier burdens than those contemplated by the act of 1833, would act as an efficient remedial measure, by being brought directly in aid of the States. As one sincerely devoted to the task of preserving a just balance in our system of government, by the maintenance of the States in a condition the most free and respectable, and in the full possession of all their power, I can no otherwise than feel desirous for their emancipation from the situation to which the pressure of their finances now subjects them. And, while I most repudiate as a measure founded in error, and wanting constitutional sanction, the slightest approach to an assumption by this Government of the debts of the States, yet I can see, in the distribution adverted to, much to recommend it.

The compacts between the proprietor States and this Government expressly guaranty to the States all the benefits which may arise from the sales. The mode by which this is to be effected, addresses itself to the discretion of Congress, as the trustee for the States; and its exercise, after the most beneficial manner, is restrained by nothing in the grants or in the Constitution, so long as Congress shall consult that equality in the distribution which the compacts require. In the present condition of some of the States, the question of distribution may be regarded as substantially a question between direct and indirect taxation. If the distribution be not made in some form or other, the necessity will daily become more urgent with the debtor States for a resort to an oppressive system of direct taxation, or their credit, and necessarily their power and influence, will be greatly diminished. The payment of taxes, after the most inconvenient and oppressive mode, will be exacted in place of contributions for the most part voluntarily made, and therefore comparatively unoppresive. The States are emphatically the constituents of this Government; and we should be entirely regardless of the objects held in view by them in the creation of this Government, if we could be indifferent to their good. The happy effects of such a measure upon all the States would immediately be manifested. With the debtor States, it would effect the relief to a great extent of the citizens from a heavy burden of direct taxation which presses with severity on the laboring classes, and eminently assists in restoring the general prosperity. An immediate advance would take place in the price of the State securities, and the attitude of the States would become once more, as it ever should be, lofty and erect. With States laboring under no extreme pressure from debt, the fund which they would derive from this source would enable them to improve their condition in an eminent degree. So far as this Government is concerned, appropriations to domestic objects, approaching in amount the revenue derived from the land sales, might be abandoned, and thus a system of unequal and therefore unjust legislation would be substituted by one dispensing equality to all the members of this confederacy. Whether such distribution should be made directly to the States in the proceeds of the sales, or in the form of profit by virtue of the operations of any fiscal agency having those proceeds at its basis, should such measure be contemplated by Congress, would deserve its consideration. Nor would such disposition of the proceeds of the public sales in any manner prevent Congress from time to time from passing all necessary pre-emption laws for the benefit of actual settlers, or from making any new arrangement as to the price of the public lands which might in future be esteemed desirable.

I beg leave particularly to call your attention to the accompanying report from the Secretary of War. Besides the present state of the war which has so long afflicted the Territory of Florida, and the various other matters of interest therein referred to, you will learn from it that the Secretary has instituted an inquiry into abuses which promise to develope gross enormities in connection with Indian treaties which have been negotiated, as well as in the expenditures for the removal and subsistence of the Indians. He represents, also, other irregularities of a serious nature that have grown up in the practice of the Indian Department, which will require the appropriation of upwards of $200,000 to correct, and which claim the immediate attention of Congress.

In reflecting upon the proper means of defending the country, we cannot shut our eyes to the consequences which the introduction and use of the power of steam upon the ocean are likely to produce in wars between maritime States. We cannot yet see the extent to which this power may be applied in belligerent operations, connecting itself as it does with recent improvements in the science of gunnery and projectiles; but we need have no fear of being left, in regard to these things, behind the most active and skilful of other nations, if the genius and enterprise of our fellow-citizens receive proper encouragement and direction from Government.

The President next recommends placing our fortifications in a more perfect condition and says our chief reliance for the protection of the coast should be placed on the Navy. He calls attention to the Navy fund, and says, "By the operation of the act of the third of March 1837, entitled *An act for the more equitable administration of the naval pension fund*, that fund has been exhausted." He thinks a new system of accountability will be indispensable in the Navy. He says it appears that the Post office department is in arrears to the amount of half a million. On the subject of appointments to office he says he cannot be supposed to be personally acquainted with every applicant, he therefore invites the Senate to a just scrutiny into the character and pretensions of every person nominated for office; and says he shall invite the attention of Congress to measures calculated to regulate and control the executive power in reference to this vitally important subject. He proposes to revise the laws for the purpose of effectually putting a stop to the slave trade.

In conclusion he hopes that all will unite in sustaining such measures as may be adopted for the promotion of the general good.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Josiah V. Marshal, of Dorchester, to Miss Martha Ann Farnsworth, of Boston; Mr. Robert LaRose to Miss Margaret Wyatt.

In Newton, on Sunday, May 30, Mr. Lyman Gay to Miss Mehitable Garland, both of N.

As Cupid one morn in the garden of love,
Was sporting among the bowers,
Hymen came down from the regions above,
And wore a gay garland of flowers.

In Littleton, 26th ult. Mr. Jonas B. Brown, of New York, to Miss Abby R. youngest daughter of Mr. Thaddeus Grimes, of L.

In Hopkinton, 2d ult. by Rev. G. Rice, Mr. Levi P. Coburn of Boston, to Miss Mary Wales; 30th, Mr. J. Jewell of Brimwood, NH. to Miss Betsey H. Wales of N.

In Cincinnati, 23d ult. Mr. Allen Loring of Barnstable, Mass., to Miss Eliza Ann Oliver, formerly of this city.

In Indianapolis, April 30, Mr. Wm. H. Boynton, formerly of Nashua, NH. merchant, of Crawfordsville, to Miss Abby Sweetser, of Boston.

DEATHS.

In Charlestown, 1st inst. Mrs Smith, wife of Rev. A. M. Bridge, and daughter of Rev. Alpheus Harding.

In Roxbury, on Saturday morning, Mrs Susannah Davenport, 79.

In Newburyport, on Monday evening, Capt. Benjamin Gould, an officer of the revolutionary army, 90.

In Plymouth, Mass. 30th ult. Capt. John Clark, 74.

In Lancaster, 11th ult. Capt. Daniel Goss, aged 69.

In Stonington, 23d inst. Mrs Elizabeth Lucretia Wier, wife of Rev. J. Erskine Edwards, and adopted daughter of Mrs Salisbury, of Worcester, 21.

In Dunstable, Mass. after a sickness of 5 days, Mrs Sarah E. T. wife of Dr. John A Cummings, 25.

In Concord, NH. May 24, Capt. John Thompson, 73; 26th inst. of consumption, Mr. Larkin Ellingwood 27, formerly of Boston.

In Plymouth, NH. May 17, Miss Martha Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Isaac Stafford.

In Calais, Me. Mrs Charlotte S., wife of Mr. Harrison Tweed, and daughter of Noah Smith, Esq. of South Reading, Mass. 31.

In Port au Prince, Capt. Wm. Arnaud, of Welfleet, Mass. master of schooner Cincinnatus; Mr. Ambrose S. Lombard, of Truro, Mass. mate of do.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending May 22, 43. Males, 23. Females, 20.—Stillborn, 2.

Consumption, 6—bronchitis, 2—diarrhœa, 1—debility, 1—small pox, 6—liver complaint, 1—fits, 1—measles, 7—croup, 2—dropsy on the brain, 1—old age, 3—inflammation of the lungs, 1—intemperance, 2—lung fever, 2—casualty, 1—pneumonia, 1—inflammatory fever, 1—inflammation of the brain, 1—canker, 1—scrofula, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARK[ET]

Boston, Ju[ne]

Ashes. The supplies of the past week [...] greater than the demand, prices are less firmly [...]ed. Sales of Pot at 5¼, and Pearls 5½c per lb.

Coffee. The transactions of the week ha[ve been] confined chiefly to the wants of the trade, [...] descriptions have been taken at a slight re[...] Cuba, 9 a 10c; 400 bags St. Domingo, 9 a 9[...] do Java, 11¼ a 12c; 200 do do 12 c per lb; [...] Laguira, 10½ a 10 ¾c; and by auction, 280 [...] Jago, 8 a 9¼c per lb. 4 mos. cr.

Fish. Owing to the scarcity of new fish, th[ere has] been a good demand for Cod fish, both for retail [and] packing. The stock is fast diminishing, and [...] are firm at present quotations. Sales Bank, [...] new Shore, $2 45; do Haddock, $1 50 a 1 6[...] Bay Chaleur, $2 57 a 2 60, do do; 200 bbls M[...] No. 2, from Nova Scotia, $12 50 per bbl.

Flour. Good parcels of Genesee cannot be [...] day under $5 per bbl. cash; common brands [...] held at $4 87½, cash; Howard street, 5 12½, 4[...] Every parcel Genesee afloat yesterday, was [...] by one of the principal dealers, at $4 90 a 4 9[...] The transactions in Southern, early in the w[eek] for Howard st. 800 bbls. a $4 94; 700 do [...] do do $5 per bbl. 4 mos. for exportation; 500 [...]ericksburg and Alexandria, $4 87½, 4 mos. [...]more, Howard street —.

Grain. There have been no sales of any [im]portance to day. The late rise of prices in [...]ports has had a tendency to create more firmness [in] holders, and we quote white Corn 57c, at wh[ich a] cargo of 3600 bushels was taken, and 56 a 59[...] low flat. Oats are very scarce, and prices [...] Sales Delaware 42 a 43c per bushel; northern [...] do do.

Hides. There continues an active demand [...] descriptions, and the late importations have pa[ssed] first hands; 5000 California at 12½c; 15 a 20 [...] do, of the California's cargo, resold, in lots, [...] to New York, at 12½c; 2000 Montevideo [...] and light 15c per lb; 1500 New Orleans, 13c, [...]guira, 12½c per lb. 6 mos. cr.; 21 bales gre[...] Calcutta Buffalo, 12c, 6 mos.; 50 a 60 bales [...] and Cawnpore Goatskins, 23c each, 6 mos.

Hops. The market remains without muc[h change] on last week's prices. Sales of a few bales [...] 12½c; and an entire parcel of 17 bales, Ja[...]tion, first sort, 10c per lb.

Molasses. The market is exceedingly [...] tilling qualities, and prices entirely unsettl[ed] balance of a cargo of Cuba tart was sold to a [...] about 200 hhds. at 18 c per gall. 6 mos; 2 [...] sweet, in lots to the trade, 20c. 6 mos.; 50 [...] Rico, 26 a 27c, and by auction, 17 hhds 10 [...] sanilla, 21¼ a 28½c. 4 mos.; 10 hhds. Porto [...] per gall; 150 bbls. New Orleans, very ordina[ry] 20c per gall. 4 mos. cr.

Salt. An import of 3400 bushels Curacoa [...]ly in the week at $2 12½ per hhd. and 1600 [...] Isle at $1 70 per hhd. cash. Liverpool fine [...] remaining in first hands. Two cargoes Turk[s Island] arrived to-day, not sold at the close of our re[port.]

Sugar. There have been very few sales [...] and no change on previous reported prices. [...] 250 boxes Havana brown sold at 7¼c; 150 [...] 7½c; 120 do white 9¾ and 10c per lb; 50 do [...]mon, 9c. The sales by auction consist of 2[...] Orleans, 4¾ a 7c; 120 hhds. Porto Rico, 6¼ [...] lb; 75 boxes Cuba brown 7¼c; 17 do white [...] lb. 4 mos.; 32 hhds Cuba Muscovado, 6 a 6¼ [...] 4 mos. cr.; 2135 bags Manilla, arrived since [...] report.

Tea. The last public sale at New York [...] with considerable spirit, but a slight decline [...] compared with the previous sale. Hyson [...] 100 10lb boxes 63c; Young Hyson 42 a 63c; [Gunpow]der 50 a 62; Imperial 44 a 58c; Twankay 45 [...] Skin, 43 a 44c. 6 mos. In our own market a [...] feeling exists among the trade, and considerable [...] of Souchong have been made at 40 c per lb.

Wool. We have no change to notice in th[is arti]cle; sales to a moderate extent have been ma[de since] the last report. The prices of the new clip, [...] nearly ready to be taken off, it is expected w[ill be] as low, or even lower than they were last year.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKE[T]

New York, June 2. FLOUR. Ohio, [...] Michigan, 4 75 a 4 81¼; a sale of 750 bbls. [...]town, a 5 12½; Fancy brands are well at 5 25 [...] Philadelphia, at 4 87½ a 5 00.

GRAIN. A sale of 1200 bushels of Ohio W[heat] for milling a 1 00 cash; Rye comes in more f[...] a 59c cash, which may now consider the mark[et] Northern Oats sell readily a 42 a 44c.; a sale [...] bushels a 43c; a sale of 4 a 5000 bushels No[rthern] Jersey corn, at 62c weight, and 63c measure.

HAY. Sales loose by the load 75 a 1 00 p[...]

Baltimore, May 31. FLOUR. Sales [...] at 5 18¾ for good standard brands; City mills [...] at 5 25; Susquehanna, 5 25.

GRAIN. Sales of good Penn. Red Whe[at] 1 12½c.; a parcel of white and red mixed, [...] parcel of prime Maryland red a 1 12½, the m[...] Corn is not so firm; Rye, 58 a 60c.; Maryland [...] 39 a 40c.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKE[T]

Brighton, Monday, May 24. At mar[ket ...] Beef Cattle, 30 pair Working Oxen, 20 C[ows and] Calves, 760 Sheep, and 200 Swine. 30 Be[ef Cattle] remain unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Prices have further [...] and we quote first quality, $6 75 a 7 00; se[cond qual]ity, $6 25 a 6 50; third quality, $5 25 a 6 00.

Working Oxen—Sales $50, 58, 62, 75, 8[...] and $105.

Cows and Calves—Sales, $23, 27, 33, 37 [...]

Swine—Lots to peddle, 5½ a 5¼ for Sows, [...] 6¼ for Barrows; a lot large Barrows at 5½. [...] from 6 to 8.

New York, May 31. At market, 725 [...] Beef Cattle, including 100 left over last w[eek ...] were from the South, and the balance from [...] and 650 Sheep and Lambs.

There was a brisk demand for Beef, and al[...] $6 to $8, averaging 7 25 the 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were in good demand, [...] Sheep at $1 50 to $4 50; Lambs at $1 50 [...]

Baltimore, May 31. CATTLE. 120 [...] offered and only 60 sold at 7 a 8 00 per 100 [...] prime quality; Live hogs are plenty and d[...] per 100 lbs.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	50	a
Spinach, per half peck	..	a
Dandelions, per half peck		a
Parsnips, per bushel	..	a
Turnips, half peck	6	a
Carrots, per bushel	..	a
Beets, per bushel	50	a
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a
" " " bushel	75	a
Parsley, half peck	37	a
Cabbages, each		a
Horseradish, per lb.	8	a
Lettuce, per head	4	a
Radishes, per bunch	4	a
Asparagus, per bunch,	8	a
Rhubarb, per lb.	3	a

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	1 00	a
Apples, extra, per bush.	2 00	a
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a
Grapes, Foreign, per lb.	20	a
Lemons, per doz.	17	a
Oranges, " "	25	a
Dried Apples, per lb.	4	a
Walnuts, per bushel	2 00	a
Beans, dried, white, per bush.	1 75	a

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb.	22	a
" firkin	16	a
Cheese, new milk, per lb.	6	a
" four meal	4	a
Eggs, per dozen	11	a
Beef, fresh, per lb.	8	a
Do corned	6	a
Do smoked	..	a
Beef Tallow, per lb.	9	a
Pork, whole hogs,	6½	a
Pigs, roasting, per lb.	12	a
Pork, fresh	10	a
" salted	7½	a
Hams, Boston, per lb.	9	a
" Western, do do	8½	a
Lard, best, per lb.	8½	a
" Western, per keg	8½	a
Tripe, per lb.	8	a

...et, per lb.	.. ..	a	.. 8
...	.. 4	a	.. 8
Calves	.. 4	a	.. 6
...s, per lb.	.. 12	a	.. 16
...s, per lb.	.. 10	a	.. 15
..., per dozen	.. ..	a	.. ..
..., per lb.	.. 6	a	.. 12½
...per qr.	1 00	a	1 50

SEED MARKET.

...d Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	.. ..
" white, per bag	10 00	a	.. ..
...Seed, per bushel	3 00	a	3 50
...Seed, " "	3 00	a	3 50
...eed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" American, do do.	.. ..	a	.. ..
..., Northern, per pound	.. 12	a	.. 13
Southern, " "	.. 7	a	.. 8
Foreign, " "	.. ..	a	.. ..
White Dutch, per lb.	.. 20	a	.. 25
Lucerne, or French	.. 30	a	.. 33
...y, or Herds Grass, bush	3 62½	a	3 75
...op, bushel, northern	.. ..	a	1 50
Southern, bush	.. 50	a	.. 55
...d Grass, "	3 00	a	.. ..
... "	2 00	a	2 50
...heat, "	.. ..	a	1 00
..., per bushel,	.. ..	a	1 00
...Rye "	.. ..	a	1 00

HIDE MARKET.

...s Ayres, dry hide per lb	13	a	.. 15
...mbuco, dry salted	.. ..	a	.. 11½
...rande	.. ..	a	.. 14
...lvador	.. ..	a	.. ..
...ham	.. 11	a	.. 11½
...nia	.. ..	a	.. 12
...Indian	.. 11	a	.. 12
...n	.. 13	a	.. 15
..., slaughtered	.. 5½	a	.. 5¾
...ta, cow, green salted	1 00	a	1 40
" " light	.. ..	a	.. ..
dry	.. 75	a	1 00

LEATHER MARKET.

...d., best tannage, per lb.	.. 30	a	.. 32
country, per lb.	.. 27	a	.. 29
...more, city tannage	.. 29	a	.. 30
" dry hide	.. 23	a	.. 25
...York, red, light	.. 22	a	.. 24
" middling	.. 20	a	.. 22
" overweight	.. 18	a	.. 20
" slaughter	.. 21	a	.. 22
..., dry hide	.. 21	a	.. 22
...ter Upper in the rough	.. ..	a	.. 24

...OAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

...Ash, per 2000 lbs	.. ..	a	8 50
...astle, do	10 00	a	11 00
..., do	10 00	a	11 00
...y, do	.. ..	a	9 00
...Orchard, do do	.. ..	a	9 00
...Mountain, do do	.. ..	a	9 00
..., per chaldron	.. ..	a	6 50
...oal, per basket	32	a	.. 37
...rn Wood, dry, per cord	.. ..	a	6 50
...ary do do, do do	.. ..	a	5 00
...ry do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

LIME MARKET.

...maston, per cask	.. 70	a	.. 80
Camden	.. 65	a	.. 70
L'Bang, St. George Co's	.. ..	a	.. ..
white lump	1 25	a	1 50
2d quality	1 00	a	1 12
common	.. 75	a	.. 80

HAY MARKET.

...tern Screwed, per ton	18 00	a	20 00
...d Country, per hundred	.. 90	a	1 00
...w	.. 60	a	.. 70

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood,	.. 33	a	.. 36
" " " ½ "	.. 38	a	.. 40
" " " ¾ "	.. 42	a	.. 44
Pulled Wool, superfine	.. 42	a	.. 43
No. 1, Lambs'	.. 37	a	.. 40
No. 2, "	.. 26	a	.. 30
No. 3, "	.. 18	a	.. 20

GRINDSTONES.

...ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

HOP MARKET.

...ort, Mass. 1840, per lb.	.. 10	a	.. 12½
" " "	.. ..	a	.. ..

PLASTER PARIS.

...ton, 2240 lbs., cash	2 25	a	2 37

SPLENDID SILK SHAWLS, &c.

SMITH & McQUAID,

...o. 335, WASHINGTON STREET.

...AVE just received from the New York Auctions, ...a splendid assortment of Spring Goods, which ...een bought at less than the cost of importation, ...l be evident on examining the goods, namely:— ...lot of 9-4 plain changeable Poi de Soie $7 00
...lot figured black, all Silk, 6 00
...at various prices—some as high as 16 00
...mere, Edinboro', and Mus. de Laine Shawls.
...erlative Mus. de Laines, spring patterns, 50c pr yd.
" " " 20 "
...r plain Satin Striped Chally, 62½ "
printed " 62½ "

SILKS.

...de Nobles, 75—Gro de Afrique—Gro de Velour, ...nets, figured and striped, 62½—Plaids, 50— ...Black Reps, 75—Black and Blue Black Figured ...Soie, 50 a 62½—Fawn and Drab Figured Poi ...e, 75—Fawn Plaids, new styles, prime quality, ...plendid new styles Poplins, 62½ a 75—Granite ...d Heavy Satins, 62½—Plain Gro de Nap, 37½— ...an's best Printed Muslins, 37½, usual cost 62½ ...nch Merinos—French Prints—Figured and Plaid ...es—Ribbons, &c.
...335 Washington St., second door south of West ...wholesale and retail. tf—may29

Sea Elephant Oil.

...000 GALLONS of a very superior article, bleached, at 75 cents per gallon, war...ted to burn as well as Oil usually sold from $1.00 ...25.
...so:—A prime article bleached Oil, at 50 cents ...allon, at retail. For sale by
CHAMBERLAIN & FOSTER,
Corner of Hanover and Salem streets.
...y 22. tf.

Splendid Shawls, &c.

S...ITH & McQUAID, 335 Washington St., have ...ust opened, from the New York Auctions, the ...t, best quality, and splendid patterns **Chine** ...**Shawls**; the $20 kind for $12; do 9-4 figured, ...o do, embroidered, with different colors, $10; ...real Camels Hair embroidered, cost $18 to im...—$12; new patterns slate and black French Cash..., splendid style, $12; do white grounds, $5 a ...a large assortment of plain Cashmere, 8-4, with ...ringes, $5 a $6; printed, embroidered black and ...d Mousseline de Laine Shawls, different prices; ...est quality and style of silk in Boston, $1 12½ per ...Mousseline de Laines, &c; all of which will be ...cheaper than at any other store in this city, at 335 ...ington St. tf—may29

Quincy Family School.

THE next quarter of this Institution will commence the 7th of June.
...Terms, $40 a quarter for board, tuition, washing, ...
G. M. CORNELL, Principal.
...uincy, May 22. 3w*—may29

Silk Worm Eggs.

A FEW ounces of good **Silk Worm Eggs** may be had by applying to EWEL WHIPPLE.
...amilton, Mass., May 25. 3w—may29

Genuine Russian Kesan Soap.

THIS article, for Shaving or Washing, is superior to any other in use—as regards economy and ...ity. Gentlemen may depend on obtaining the gen...article at the lowest price, at wholesale and retail, ...elling at 231 Washington St., (under Marlboro' ...el. SYMONDS & WHEELER.
...ay15—tf

Braiding Straw.

THE subscriber has ten acres of first rate **Rye** for **Braiding Straw,** on new burnt land, about one and a half miles north-east of the village, which he offers for sale. ELBRA HEMENWAY.
Framingham, June 5, 1841. 2t.

New York Poudrette Company.

THIS Company has been in operation nearly four years.

Present price of shares, one hundred and five dollars; and each share is entitled to fifty bushels of Poudrette every six months, which is equal to fifty city cart loads of stable manure, for 18 years from March, 1841.

Price of Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, or two dollars a barrel, of four bushels, delivered on board of vessels in this city. Those farmers who wish to obtain this manure regularly, will do well to take shares soon; and those who wish to purchase the article will do well not to wait another year, until they wish to use it.

Owing to the unusually wet season, orders received now cannot be filled under four or five weeks, but it is believed that there will be a supply in June, July, and August.

To ensure a supply for early Spring use, shares should be taken in time to receive a fall dividend, which will prevent disappointment or by a wet Spring like the present; or

Those at a distance, who desire to make an experiment, can obtain one or more barrels, in turn, by remitting, at the rate of two dollars per barrel. A pamphlet will be sent to any person who desires one.

☞ Shares will be sold for the present at $105 each, but they will surely advance in price, notwithstanding the number of dividends will diminish every six months. D. K. MINOR, Agent, 120 Nassau St., (Up stairs.)

N. B. It is to be distinctly understood that this Company is in no way connected with the "Urate and Poudrette Company," or "Lodi Manufacturing Company" of Anthony Dey and Peter Barthelemy, on the New Jersey Meadows, which, if report be true, failed, after an expenditure of over $50,000.
New York, May 10, 1841. 6w—may22

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE **Manufacturer's Insurance Company** with a capital of **$300,000,** all of which has been paid in, and invested according to law, continue to Insure Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, manufactories, Machinery, Goods, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property against loss or damage by fire.

—ALSO—

Vessels, Property, and Freight against the perils of the sea.

☞ Stockholders in incorporated and unincorporated Companies, and partners in trade, may have separate insurance on their Shares, or interest in such companies.

☞ Explanation of the terms and rates of premium (by letter or otherwise) will be communicated to persons desirous of obtaining such information, at the Company's Office, 59 State St., Boston.
G. W. CARTWRIGHT, President.
SAMUEL HUNT, Secretary. 6mo—may22

Middlesex ss. To the heirs at law and all others interested in the estate of REUBEN UNDERWOOD, late of Sherburne, in said county, yeoman, deceased, testate. Greeting.

WHEREAS DANIEL LELAND, Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance to the Judge of Probate of said county the first account of his Administration upon the Estate of said deceased, and also an account of his claims as a creditor thereof:

You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Framingham, in and for said county, on the last Tuesday of June next, to show cause, if any you have, against the allowance of the same.

Witness, S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate at Cambridge, this sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1841.
may22—3w ISAAC FISKE, Register.

A. S. Jordan,

SIGN of the Original Golden Comb, No. 2 Milk, two doors from Washington St., Boston.

Cheap Wholesale and Retail Comb, Pocket-Book, Fancy Goods and Perfumery Store.

Having twice obtained the first premium for his Tortoise Shell Work, at the Fairs both of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York, and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of Wrought and Plain Combs, of the latest and most fashionable sizes; Tortoise Shell Hair bands; Horn and Metallic Combs of every description; Fancy Tortoise Shell Work; Fine Ivory Combs; two hundred different patterns Pocket Books and Wallets; Note and Bank Books. Scissors, Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy articles; Hair Oils; Balm of Columbia; Fancy Soaps, for Shaving and Toilet; Genuine Farina Cologne; Dr. Churche's Tooth Powder; every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet articles; Brushes, a well selected assortment of every quality and price; Miniature Ivorys and Settings; Gold and Plated Lockets for Miniatures and Hair; Steel Pens, &c.
Combs made to order or repaired. 1mo—may8

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and splendid assortment of **Hardware Goods** in all their variety, consisting in part of Spoons, Knives and Forks, Waiters, Flat Irons, Coffee Mills, Butts, Screws, Locks, Hinges, Fowling Pieces from $3 to $75 each, all of which will be sold at bargains. Consumers and Traders are particularly invited to call at 15 Dock Square, opposite Elm St., Boston.
WILLIAM A. HOLLAND.
may15

Carpet Warehouse.

CHARLES M. BRIGGS, No. 221 Washington St., opposite Franklin,) has constantly on hand a large assortment of **Carpeting,** of the following descriptions, viz: Brussels, three ply, super, fine, Painted and Straw Carpeting, Rugs, Bocking, &c., which he offers for sale as low as can be bought at any other Warehouse in the city. Those who wish to purchase the above named articles at wholesale or retail, are invited to call and examine before making their selection. may13

For Sale,

Three Young Durham Bulls.

THE above are uncommonly large, of very fine simmetry, may be put to a herd of sixty Cows, and were sired by George III, an imported Bull, to whom were awarded in 1839, at the Worcester Cattle Show, the second State and County premiums, and at the Concord Cattle Show, in 1840, the first of $50.

Their dams are Ladies Blue and Lily, also imported, of the best possible blood.

For further particulars inquire of CHARLES WILLARD, 2d, Still River Village.
Harvard, May 1 8w*—may8

Our Readers

ARE informed they can purchase **Dry Goods** at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St., at the lowest prices. At that establishment may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings. Also, for summer wear, Linen Drillings, Gambroons, Astrachan and other goods. In particular, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, all widths. Constantly on hand Oil Cloths of every width. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

Good Russia Diapers at $1 75 per piece.

☞ Families would do well to look at their assortment before purchasing. may8

Summer Cloths.

PLAID, Striped, Figured and Plain Gambroons, Linen and Cotton Goods of every description, as cheap as can be found in the city, by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington St.
Boston, May 15, 1841. 3mo

Seed Oats.

100 BUSHELS of the **Bedford Oats,** a superior article, very heavy. These Oats are less subject to blight than any other variety, and produce a large crop. For sale by HOVEY & CO., 7 Merchants' Row, near State St. may22

Corn and Garden-Seed Planter.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

Directions for using the Planter.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seeds drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the harrow moves on, the fine mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

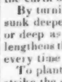
To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation — among whom are Rufus Brewer, Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d.,— Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq.
Boston, March 27, 1841. tf.

Tavern and Farm---For Sale.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied for many years, by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, nine miles from the City, consisting of about seventy-five acres of excellent land, well watered, and properly apportioned to tillage, mowing, pasture and orcharding, including about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and commodious, and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. The situation is high and salubrious, commanding a beautiful prospect, and is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston, for the Agriculturalist, or for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century. The buildings and part of the land would be sold if desired.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.
Milton, April 3, 1841. tf.

New Goods.

E. H. WARREN has just received a fresh supply of **Fashionable Goods,** which he now offers for sale at unusually low prices, viz: Superfine English and German Broadcloths, various colors; Low priced do; Cassimeres; Double Milled Satinets, Doeskins; Vestings, new styles; Plain and Ribbed Gambroons; Drillings; Napolitans; Allapines; Plain and Figured Mousselain de Laines, all prices; Silk Velvets; Linens; Flannels; Italian Cravats; Neck Stocks; Suspenders; Hosiery and Gloves in great variety; rich medium and low priced French, English and American Prints; Light and Dark Plain and Figured Silks; Lustrings; Sinchaws; Sarsnets; Shawls; Honitor Veils; Rich Garniture and Cap Ribbons; Bonnet Linings; Laces; Silk and Cotton Nettings; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Scarfs; Muslins, Lawns; Colored Table Covers; Damask do.; Woollen, Hemp, and List Carpeting; also, Domestic Goods of every description. All of which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be purchased in Boston or Worcester.
Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

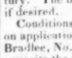
Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 8, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch imensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

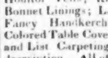
Timber of ...mos every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.
oct 17— y

Farm for Sale.



PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Wood-land and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.
apr10—tf

Ploughs and Grass Seed.



THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Prouty & Co.'s celebrated Premium **Ploughs.** Also, Cultivators, Shovels, Hoes, Partridge's Manure Forks, &c. &c.

Herds Grass, Red Top and Clover **Seed,** together with a great variety of Garden and Flower Seeds.

Best Family Groceries.

Teas, Coffee, Molasses, Sugars, &c., of superior quality, and at low prices.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of **Furniture,** Feathers, Looking Glasses, Trunks, Paper Hangings, Bandboxes, etc. Purchasers are invited to call and examine. E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.
nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Hats---Spring Style.

173 Washington Street.

THE subscriber manufactures and keeps constantly for sale, a full assortment of **Hats, Caps, Stocks, Gloves, and Umbrellas.** Now in store, the latest style **French Moleskin, Beaver,** 1st and 2d quality; Nutria, Silk, and other kinds **Hats,** at prices from $2.00 to $6.00. The readers of this paper are respectfully invited to call.
WM. M. SHUTE, Agent.
March 20. tf.

Carpetings! Carpetings! Carpetings!

WOOL, Cotton, Hemp and Straw, of the latest and richest patterns, just received and for sale very cheap by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington St.
Boston, May 15, 1841.

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office. june 13

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlæm, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and Its Cheapness.**"

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Roggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18¼
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

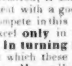
The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gasses evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the *materials* and work are superior also. We have an *extensive assortment of the most substantial and* neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.
Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.
march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall; about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly equi distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $6000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises. STEPHEN DAVIS.
Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Neck Stock Manufactory.

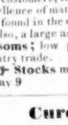
J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.
may 9 y

Cure for Rupture.

A Patented Improved Instrument



IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture** or **Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and examine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effected a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3½ and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at WM. BROWN'S, druggist, corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50. Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is furnished to apply the instrument.
feb6—ep6m

Ploughs.

PROUTY & MEARS celebrated **Ploughs** are constantly for sale by the Subscriber at **Bigelow's Old Stand,** in Weston.

REPAIRING done at short notice.

☞ PLOUGHS WARRANTED GOOD.
WILLIAM F. GLEASON.
Weston, May 1, 1841. tf

Day's Improved Axletree.

N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improved Axletree,** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axletree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axeltrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.
Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is **at present less than it** otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,
Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; and Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester.

SYMONDS & WHEELER are also agents for **Jayne's Expectorant,** a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, **Asthma,** and all Pulmonary Affections.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which will effectually destroy Worms.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and Bowels, &c. 6mo—dec5

One Price Store.

ALL Persons purchasing Goods for Families, will do well to call at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St. We purchase our goods expressly for FAMILY use, and offer every article as low as it POSSIBLY can be afforded, adhering strictly to ONE PRICE, thus enabling those unacquainted with the value of goods, to purchase on as good terms as the most experienced judges.
may8 KIMBALL & PHELPS.

Farming and Garden Tools.

SHOVELS, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Scythes, Rakes, Garden Trowels, Pruning Knives, Light Garden Hoes and Rakes, and the like implements in great variety, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE, at the South-end Hardware Store, 336 Washington St., Boston, nearly opposite Lamb Tavern.
may8—3mo HENRY E. LINCOLN.

Vestings.

A SPLENDID assortment of new style Vestings, just received by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington St., Boston. 3mo—may15

Cultivators, Churns, Sashes, &c.

100 CULTIVATORS, for sale cheap by B. ROCKWOOD, JR., North Wrentham.

Also, an improved style of **Churns.**

Sashes, Doors and **Blinds** made to order and at short notice. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. tf—may1

Butcher's Stand---To Let.

A DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and SLAUGHTER HOUSE, situated in the village of Stoughton. This is one of the best stands in the County of Norfolk, there being no butcher within several miles. The buildings are very convenient, and in good order. For further particulars apply to ELIJAH ATHERTON.
Stoughton, May 21, 1841. tf—may22

Traders, Mechanics, & Housekeepers,

ARE invited to call and examine the newly imported stock of **Hardware Goods** now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms at the South-end Hardware Store. 336 Washington St. POSITIVE BARGAINS will be given for CASH. Persons selecting Housekeeping goods will find it much for their advantage to call before purchasing. Nearly opposite the Lamb tavern. 3mo—may8

Dahlia Poles.

500 DOZEN **Dahlia** and **Bean Poles.**— Also, 2000 feet of **Ladders,** from 16 to 42 feet in length. For sale by MOSES FRENCH, JR., Broad St., near the bottom of Summer St.
may8—2mo

Country Traders

WILL find a large assortment of Shell and Horn **Combs,** at the manufactory of A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk St., at very low prices.
may8

Mole Skin Hats.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by
J. M. SHERBURNE.
No. 42, Washington Street.
may9

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ 7 Merchants' Row, near State Street. ☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &C.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowells, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Axes and Hatchets,
Sugar Mills,	Trace Chains,
Corn Shellers,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Paint Mills,	Pick Axes,
Sausage Machine,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Cheese Presses,	
Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical directions* for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

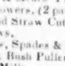
AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator,* are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and seed to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order. HOVEY & CO.
f13—y

Valuable Farm for Sale,

upon the Connecticut River.



SITUATED in Windsor, Vt., about one mile north of the village. Said **Farm** contains about 170 acres, about 50 acres of which is fine alluvial land, and under as high a state of cultivation as any Farm within one hundred miles of the same; the balance, fine pasture, wood and timber land. The **Buildings** are good, with all the conveniences necessary for a Farm; consisting of a **Mansion House** and **Farm House,** 3 large **Barns,** Sheds, Carriage House, Corn-barn, Piggery, &c. &c. Possession will be given any time after the 20th day of January, 1842. A more desirable Farm or residence cannot be found in New England. Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, Boston, JOHN MEARS, Esq., Dorchester, ALEXANDER WRIGHT, Esq., Lowell, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOHN PETTES.

N. B. The first of July would be a favorable time for a purchaser to view the Farm and crops.
Windsor, Vt., April 12, 1840. 6mo—apr17

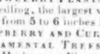
Window Blinds, &c.

MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant them equal in every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.
Needham, January, 1841. ep6m—jan16

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!



THE Subscriber continues to manufacture **Ploughs** of Prouty & Mears, and Hitchcock's Patents, together with repairs for the same, which he will warrant equal to any in the market. He keeps constantly and for sale all sizes of the above named **Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.,** and should be happy to receive a share of public patronage.
AMOS SHED.
Chelmsford, Feb. 9, 1841. tf—feb13

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Classes, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12mo—oct7

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**
dec12 6mo

Liebig's Organic Chemistry,

IN its application to Agriculture, first American edition, with an introduction, notes and appendix, by Dr. J. Webster, Cambridge; price, $1 25. This day published and for sale by HOVEY & CO., Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 7 Merchants' Row. 5t—apr24

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained **Lamp Oil,** of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent. less than City prices. E. H. WARREN
Framingham, April 1, 1841. apr3—tf

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **34 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—march6

POETRY.

SPRING.

It appears from the following stanzas, published in a Southern paper some few years since, that there is, or was, one poet in our country who has had the courage as well as good sense to "do justice" to our "Spring time o' year."

I love not Spring—I cannot bear
This kind of fickle woman weather,
The mingling up of smile and tear,
And "ne'er the same an hour together."
One moment, and its sunny ray
Is smiling bright as hope before you;
The next, and ere you cross the way,
'Tis raining, hailing, snowing o'er you.

I love not Spring—its blooming flowers
Are very well for poet's verses,
But he that feels its "sunny showers"
Is apt in prose to vent his curses.
Give me the season of the year
When nature's more sedate reposes.—
Can man life's ills more calmly bear
Because they're felt "among the roses?"

I love not Spring—though with it come
The swallows from their farthest station,
And then is heard the ceaseless hum
Of all the insect generation;
I'd rather have a cheering fire,
And plenty of good books before me—
E'en Winter I much more admire
Than Spring, whose chilly rains pelt o'er me.

I love not Spring—you search in vain
The market through to find a dinner,
And scarce are able to obtain
Enough to feed a "young beginner."
Let maudlin Misses long to see
The charms of this "delightful season:"
Such charms, I must confess to me
Are not the fruits of "rhyme or reason."

The County of Nantucket.

A number of islands compose this county, the principal of which is Nantucket Island. It is fourteen miles long from east to west, and its average breadth is three and a half miles. It lies thirty miles south of the mainland, is sixty miles S. E. from New Bedford, and one hundred miles S. S. E. from Boston. The other islands are Muskeeket, Tuckernuck, and two small gravelly islands lying between them. Tuckernuck contains about a thousand acres of land, and pastures about a thousand sheep and fifty head of horned cattle.

The Island of Nantucket contains nearly thirty thousand acres. Its population in 1837, was nine thousand and forty-eight—in 1840, nine thousand five hundred and twelve. The principal harbor is on the north side of the island. There is a bar two miles from the wharf over which vessels which draw nine feet of water may pass. The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1834 was one hundred and forty, total tonage 29,550. About two thousand men and boys belonging to the island are employed in navigation.—The whale fishery commenced here at an early period, and the inhabitants are celebrated for their skill and adventurous spirit in this species of fishing.

There are three Banks in Nantucket, with an aggregate capital of $400,000.—One insurance company, with a capital of $100,000, and another with a capital of $125,000. There is a regular daily communication between this place and New Bedford by a steamboat and packets which touch at Wood's Hole, near Falmouth; and at Holmes' Hole, near Martha's Vineyard.

The town of Nantucket which embraces nearly all the houses on the island is built principally of wood—the streets are narrow, and the town is compactly built.—Here are nine religious congregations—two of them Congregational, two of Friends, one Methodist Episcopal, one reformed Methodist, one Episcopal church, and two for colored persons, one of them Baptist, and the other denominated Zion's Church. The town had done little in their corporate capacity for the support of schools until 1827, at which time, Sir Isaac Coffin, the English Admiral, who originated here, and found that many of the inhabitants were remotely related to him. He expressed a desire to confer on his kindred some mark of his attachment, and he authorized the late Wm. Coffin, Esq., to purchase a building for a school house, and he funded for its support two thousand five hundred pounds sterling.

The Athenæum is a promising institution; it has a library of more than two thousand volumes and is rapidly increasing.

The soil of this island is sandy and almost entirely destitute of trees and shrubbery, and a great part of the island is a naked plain. In the south part, this plain is not more than twenty five feet above the level of the sea; in the north part are hills rising forty feet in height; and one eminence, *Sancoty Head*, is 80 feet high. The best land is that which lies round the harbor. The village of *Siasconset*, situated at the southeast end of the island, contains about 70 houses.

The island was formerly well wooded, but for several years it has not had a single tree of natural growth. Though the soil is sandy, it affords pasturage for about 7,000 sheep and 500 neat cattle.—In 1659, when this county was incorporated, the island contained 3,000 Indians, but now, not one.

The whale fishery and the manufacture of oil, employed in 1837, capital to the amount of five millions of dollars. The whole amount of manufactures for that year, was $2,524,907.

The cod-fishery was carried on here to some extent a few years ago, but it is now nearly abandoned. This village is said to possess many natural attractions, and invalids resort here for health in summer. Mount *Sancoty Head*, is near this, and its top gives a commanding view of the island and of the ocean. The famous and dangerous Nantucket shoals, stretch away to the south-east for forty-five or fifty miles, and of nearly the same breadth. Blue and yellow clay, and iron ore are found on the island.

The whale fishery began here in 1690. Ichabod Paddock came here from Cape Cod to show people how to kill whales in boats from the shore. This business flourished till 1760, when the whales not relishing the sport so well as the whalemen, withdrew from the scene of action, and retired to the coast of Brazil—but these whalemen have no idea of giving up the business and they pursue the monsters there, and farther still, to the Pacific Ocean.

We are told whales are sometimes found and taken which measure two hundred feet in length. When a whaling vessel comes where whales are discovered, six or eight men are sent out in an open boat, one having a sharp instrument six feet long and barbed at the point to hold fast when it enters the whale. The harpooner is rowed by his companions to within eight or ten yards of the whale when he hurls his deadly instrument with all his might, from the bow of the boat, aiming to wound the monster in the tenderest point—the boat crew then row back to the ship, while the whale, if badly wounded, dives to a great depth, carrying with him the harpoon and a line of great length attached to it. He sometimes descends several hundred fathom, but he is soon obliged to come to the surface for air, when he is struck again as often as the harpooner can have an opportunity.—When tired of this game and faint with the loss of blood, which often dies the surrounding ocean, the whale submits to be towed along side the vessel and taken on board.

Among the first settlers of Nantucket, was Peter Folger. It was stated in the Massachusetts Historical Collections, that, "When the English first came to Nantucket they appointed five men to divide and lay out twenty acres of house-lot land to every share, and Peter Folger was one of the five. But it appears by the records that any three of the five might do the business, provided the said Folger was one of them, from which it is plain the people saw something in him superior to others. * * * * * * This Peter Folger, was grandfather to the famous Benjamin Franklin, the printer, statesman, and philosopher.

[From the Quincy Patriot.]

Mr. Cornell's School.

We yesterday enjoyed a rich treat in attending the examination of this School. There were present, on the occasion, several clergymen and many others, among whom was the Hon. John Quincy Adams. The classes were examined in reading, orthography, geography, arithmetic, rhetoric, algebra, Latin, Greek, and English Grammar. We think all present must have been highly gratified in witnessing the venerable Ex-President personally examining pupils in several of the above mentioned branches, particularly, in Algebra, Latin, Greek and English Grammar. In these and other branches, he manifested an interest and an acuteness rarely to be found in professional men at any period of life. While others, many years his juniors, wore glasses, he used none, not even in reading Greek; and so quick sighted was he, that he readily discovered the smallest error of a scholar, even in pronunciation.

This school appeared remarkably well. One of the pupils has closed his studies here, and leaves to enter the Military Academy at West Point. Several others are preparing for College. A seminary of this kind is of the utmost consequence in a town, and we hope and trust Mr. Cornell will be sustained in this laudable employment.

Mail Contracts. A Maine paper says that the contract to carry the Mail from Portsmouth to Bangor, has been made at less than one half the sum that has been paid for many years past.

The annual charge for the payment of the interest on the national debt of England, is one hundred and forty millions of dollars, and that for the ordinary expenditures of government one hundred and ten millions.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Acadia.

The steamer Acadia, Capt. Miller, arrived from Liverpool and Halifax, at the wharf in Boston harbor, on Wednesday morning, having made the passage in thirteen days and a half, and having experienced weather all the time.

A letter written by Capt. Hoskins, of the Great Western, in Bristol Channel, states that on his passage out, on Sunday April 18th, he encountered great quantities of ice in the Atlantic, that at one time he was surrounded with it, and that it was with some difficulty he was enabled to extricate himself from his situation. The quantity of ice in the Atlantic is said to have been this year unprecedently great.

CHINA.

No important news from China had been received since the departure of the Britannia. The overland mail which reached London 2 days after, brought dates from China to 12th Feb., Calcutta to the 22d March, and Bombay to the 1st April.—The Chinese Chief Commissioner Keshen in an interview with Capt. Elliott, evinced an intention to procrastinate, which, added to a report that warlike orders had been received from Pekin, produces an impression that hostilities must be renewed. Trade continued suspended, and the blockade was not raised.

The Government appears to be dissatisfied with Mr. Commissioner Elliott's proceedings, and Col. Sir Henry Pottinger has gone out by the overland India mail as Envoy, to supercede him, and with full power to settle all differences.

HORRID AFFAIR AT SEA.

Loss of the ship William Brown, from Liverpool to Philadelphia.

Havre, May 10, 1841. The Louis Philippe, New York packet ship, has this moment arrived. Information having reached the town that some shipwrecked seamen were on board, the report became general that they belonged to the President, and the excitement was beyond all description. On the arrival in the dock, however, a strong body of the gendarmerie were in waiting, and immediately took into custody the mate and eight of the crew of ship William Brown, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, which was sunk by an iceberg in the latter part of last month, for as yet I cannot give you precise dates for anything except that three men were taken from the Crescent, which vessel had picked them up in their long-boats. But a tale of horror is to be told about them. It appears, when the vessel struck, thirty-three passengers, the mate, and eight of the crew took to the long boat; the captain, three of the crew, and eleven passengers, took to the jolly-boat; all the rest sunk with the vessel.—Some days after, the mate and crew determined—as they say, in order to lighten the boat—to throw seventeen of the passengers overboard, which they accomplished, and some of the most horrid and revolting scenes took place.

There were two brothers and a sister of one family; the brothers were thrown over and the sister jumped in after them. One fine boy prayed for a few minutes to say his prayers; they refused, and hurled him into the sea at once. Some clung to the side of the boat, praying for mercy, but their hands were cut off, and they were pushed into the deep. Fifteen ladies and two men remained in the boat. One hour after this massacre, the Crescent fell in with the boat, and saved the survivors of this horrid deed. The passengers remained on board the Crescent, the crew arrived in the Ville de Lyon; they are now under examination before the American Consul. The result I will not fail to communicate to you; but you may rely on what I have already stated. The jolly-boat has not been heard of. The dates of the Ville de Lyon have been anticipated by the Acadia. The following additional particulars are given by Galignani's Messenger.—"The ship was of Philadelphia; her company consisted of seventeen persons, and she had sixty-five steerage passengers, nearly all Irish, with a full cargo on board. She had a rough passage out and struck against a field of ice at nine P. M., when going under all sail, at the rate of ten knots an hour, in lat. 43 deg. 40 min. N. and long. 43 deg. 30 min. W. by account. She stove in her larboard bow, and within two minutes struck another field of ice.

The ship soon began to fill, and the Captain and crew got out the boats, which were cleared away at 11. At midnight the ship went down and the thirty passengers who could not be taken into the boat, were drowned in her. They lay by each other till 5 A. M. when the Captain in the cutter steered for Newfoundland. The longboat being so heavily laden with so many persons, 42 in all, could not be managed and was obliged to steer to the south. At midnight she fell in with more ice, and the wind came on to blow hard, the boat began to leak badly, and shipped a good deal of water. Finding that she was likely to sink the mate consulted with the crew, and it was deemed necessary to throw overboard such of the passengers as were nearly dead. Sixteen were then thrown into the sea and perished; while the rest were nearly stiff with the extreme cold. Shortly after a ship hove in sight, and the captain who was up aloft looking out for ice, saw the boat and stood for her at the imminent risk of his own safety. This proved to be the Crescent, and they were received with the greatest kindness and humanity on board. At that time ice was in sight, on the surface of the Atlantic, as far as the eye could reach. Out of the passengers saved ten were women." The Havre Journal adds to this dreadful narrative, that the first passenger thrown overboard was a woman! Sisters and relations were afterwards thrown over; and a young boy who begged for a respite to say his prayers, was not allowed it, but was sent into the deep! The Journal adds, that the most serious rumors are afloat as to the cause and nature of this horrible catastrophe, which, however, cannot be cleared up until the Crescent, which is daily expected, arrives with the surviving passengers. The American Consul at Havre, has interrogated the sailors of the Wm. Brown, brought by the Ville de Lyon, and has had them committed to prison.

Letters from the East.

Modern Alexandria: its present appearance—The people seen in the streets—Dress, Peculiarities, &c.

On the morning after the fourth day after our departure from Syria, we came in sight of the Coast of Egypt.

Modern Alexandria is much better built than Constantinople. The houses are of stone, coated with plaster. Stone and building materials are abundant, as the earth between the modern town is but a mass of ruins of the ancient capital of the Ptolemies. The houses are lofty, with but few windows, enclosed court yards, and so constructed, as to be easily shut off from communication with the street during the plague. The streets which, from the heat of the climate, are necessarily narrow, are unpaved. Brick and stone pavements would not be endurable under the torrid rays of an African sun. The sand is compactly trodden and smooth, and as there is no rain at Alexandria, but for a few days in winter, they are more clean than the well paved streets of European cities. A high wind, however, raises the sand, and fills the air with floating particles very injurious to the eyes. The streets are filled with a motley crowd, and a striking contrast of costume and physiognomy. The tall sleek Armenian, the supple Greek, in his close fitting jacket, flowing camese, and gaiters, the downcast Jew, the sombre heavy featured Copt, the haughty Turk, resplendent in a diamond hilted sword and Cashmere turban, the wily, bronzed faced Arab, the dark, thin faced Bedouin, in his *bernoos* and sandals; the savage Arnaout, rattling in pistols and scimetars, the Franks of every tongue and nation, jostle through the thronged avenues of the Bazaar, presenting a scene that, to the stranger, seems to partake of the fantastic show of a masquerade. Such a confusion of tongues, where you can hold no general communication, unless you be something of a polyglott, is most perplexing. An interpreter is an indispensable companion, if you wish to transact business, or interchange ideas with the Orientals. The Franks all speak French, but the Turks know no other language but their own. This variety of languages renders their study a matter of course with the residents of the country. I have frequently met merchants speaking with equal felicity, French, Italian, Greek, Arabic, and Turkish. Indeed, so common is this acquisition of languages in the East, that no surprise is expressed at a man speaking half a score or so of different tongues.

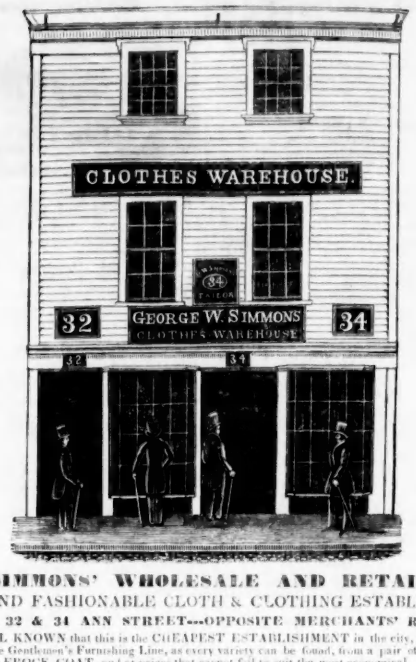
Before commencing our walks in Alexandria, we provided ourselves with two servants, who acted as dragomen, cooks, and *factota*. We were honored, the day of our arrival, with the visits of numerous applicants, seeking the distinction of being attached to the service of our honorable selves. They all presented certificates of character and fitness, as long and numerously signed as the petition of an office-hunter at Washington. I selected a black from Darfour, who had been in the service of Clot Bey. He spoke a half dozen of tongues. My companion chose an Arab, who had been to Petra and Palmyra, the *El Dorados* of all ambitious travellers. These two worthies negotiated all our bargains in the Bazaar, for which in addition to their monthly pay of twelve dollars, they charged us a liberal per centum. We found the cunning of the Arab, and the keen wit of the Darfour black, rather too sharp for us, and we were obliged to pick up a little Arabic ourselves, to escape the imposition their combined knavery were continually practising upon us.

We arrived in Alexandria in December, yet the sun was oppressively hot, and vegetation was as green and flourishing as with us in the month of May. We were dressed in summer apparel, and so strong was the heat of noon, that we followed the custom of the country, and took a siesta until the waning of the sun's force. The perennial vegetation, and cloudless skies of Egypt, where nature never slumbers, nor the sun is shorn of his glory, where the night, with a cope illuminated with shining stars, and a brilliant moon, seems but a pale reflex of day constitute a source of great pleasure with the denizen of less favored regions.—The air seems clearer, the sun, moon and stars, brighter in Egypt, than in any other country I have seen. This dazzle of light, by day and night, is at first very trying to the eyes. No wonder the ancient Egyptians were such great astronomers, when the heavens present such a magnificent spectacle of planets and stars, and the arch of night is so brilliantly illuminated, from the zenith down to the horizon.

E. J. M.

Molly Pitcher. We last week recorded the death, at Lynn, of Mrs. Rebecca Short, aged 76, daughter of the celebrated "Molly Pitcher." A correspondent makes the inquiry, "Who was the celebrated Molly Pitcher?" A scrap from the history of the American Revolution will give a full answer.

In the beginning of the renowned battle of Monmouth, Molly Pitcher was occupied in carrying water from a spring to a battery, where her husband was employed in loading and firing a cannon.—He was shot dead at last, and she saw him fall. An officer rode up and ordered off the cannon. "It can be of no use now," said he. But Molly stepped up, offered her services, and took her husband's place, to the astonishment of the army. She fought well, and half pay for life was given her by Congress. She wore an epaulette, and was ever after called Capt. Molly. [Portsmouth N. H. Journal.



SIMMONS' WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTH & CLOTHING ESTABLISHM
NO. 32 & 34 ANN STREET---OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' ROW.

IT IS WELL KNOWN that this is the CHEAPEST ESTABLISHMENT in the city, to pur article in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Line, as every variety can be found, from a pair of Glo perfine Dress or FROCK COAT, and at prices that cannot fail to suit the most economical.

RICH SPRING GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

☞ Strangers visiting the city are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as they can fin ty of Ready Made Articles, or can have them made to order: Vests and Pants, in urgent cases, Coat, one day. It is supposed by many that a genteel Coat, Pants or Vest, cannot be made in A ask nothing to show my goods, or to measure and make up any Garment, and if it does not suit th and is not 20 per cent less price than he can purchase the same elsewhere, he need not take it.
☞ Particular attention paid to cutting of Garments. LONDON FASHIONS received month
☞ All are invited to call, whether they purchase or not—particularly purchasers buying to sell
☞ JOHN FRASER, Cutter. 6

MORGAN.

After Cornwallis's arrival in Virginia, he sought for an opportunity to escape into North Carolina, but the address and vigilance of Lafayette disconcerted all his schemes. After the British commander arrived at Yorktown and commenced his fortifications, (says Mr. Sparks,) Lafayette asked Col. Barber if he knew of a trusty, capable soldier, whom he could send as a spy into Cornwallis's camp. He answered that there was one in the New Jersey line, by the name of Morgan, who was in all respects suited to such an enterprize. The General sent for him, and told him that he had a very difficult task to propose to him, which was, that he should pretend to desert, go over to the British camp, and enlist as a soldier.—Morgan answered, that he was ready to do any thing in the service of his country and to oblige his general, but that his feelings revolted at such a proposal. He must assume the character of a spy, and, if detected, he would not only lose his life, but bring a lasting disgrace upon his name. He desired the reputation of a good soldier, and a zealous, true lover of his country, but he could not endure the thoughts of being a spy. After some conversation, however, he told the General he would go, on one condition, which was, that, in case any disaster should happen to him, the General should make the true state of the case known, and have the particulars published in the New Jersey Gazettes, that no reproach might come upon his family and friends for his supposed misconduct. To this the General assented.

Morgan joined the British camp and enlisted. Lafayette left every thing to his discretion, but told him that he wished intelligence of important movements, and moreover desired the impression particularly to be given, that he had boats enough to transport all his army across James' river. Morgan had been a little while in the camp, when Lord Cornwallis sent for him and asked him many questions. Tarleton was with him at the time, and inquired of Morgan, among other things, how many boats Gen. Lafayette had on the river.—He said he did not know the exact number, but he had been told there were enough to carry over all the army at a moment's warning. "There!" exclaimed Cornwallis to Tarleton, "I told you this would not do;" from which it appeared that they had this project in view. The French fleet had in the mean time arrived—General Lafayette had been out to reconnoitre, and when he returned he found six men in the British uniform and one green coated Hessian at his quarters, and among them was Morgan. "Well, Morgan," asked the General with surprise, "whom have you got here?" "Five British soldiers, who have deserted with me, and a Hessian whom we captured at the outpost." He went on to say, that, as the French fleet had arrived, and he presumed his services could no longer be of any use to his General in the British camp, he had returned, and these deserters and this prisoner, were the fruits of his expedition.

The General sent for Morgan the next day, and told him that his conduct had been in the highest degree meritorious, and that he proposed to make him a sergeant. Morton listened to his proposal, and said he was highly gratified to have pleased his commander, but declined the promotion. He added that he believed himself a good soldier, but that he was by no means certain he should make a good sergeant; that he joined the army from a principle of duty and patriotism, because he believed his country needed his services, and the same motives induced him to prefer a station where he was satisfied he should be the most useful. The General then offered him money, but this he refused also, saying his circumstances were such at home that he did not need money. "What then can I do for you?" inquired the General. "I have one favor to ask," replied Morgan. "During my absence some person has taken my gun; I set a great value upon it, and, if it can be restored, it will give me particular pleasure." The gun was described, and the General issued an order requiring it to be re This was all the reward that Morga be prevailed upon to accept.

The above anecdote was relate by Gen. Lafayette himself, near years after the event, with much of feeling and admiration of the magnanimity [Exchange paper.

Lowell Factories. In one Lowell Mills, says the Courier, tw were put to the speed of 185 picks ute. They commenced the trial past four in the morning, and ran t past seven in the evening, and operation fifteen hours. One gir each loom. One of them wove 9 the other 102½ in the time. The names were Susan Ridley and Welch. The girl who wove the was hindered nearly an hour by br of picker strings and pickers. In ternoon she wove 50 yards in 7 h The cloth was made of heavy 14, 3 es wide, 48 threads of warp, threads of filling to an inch, and 2 of the cloth weighed a pound. T tend to run a loom up to 200 pick minute.

Anecdote of Gen. Jackson. T lowing anecdote of the old Gener find related in the U. S. Gazette.

One evening an officer presente self to Gen. Jackson, and complain certain of the soldiers had got to a tent, and were making a great n

'What are they doing?' asked the eral with some feeling.

"They are *praying* now, but they been singing."

"And is that a crime?"

"The articles of war order puni for any *unusual* noise."

"God forbid," said the General. praying should be an unusual noise camp!'

Demand for Lumber. The B Courier says, "there is a great d in our market for lumber the pres son. Our harbor is now full of v and there is not lumber enough in to supply the demand. Good s lumber brings $21 14 9.'

Bunker Hill Monument. A few since a statement was published papers that the Monument, was bein ried up rapidly, and that one cou blocks had been laid. At that time fourth course was laid. The work ing forward as rapidly as circumst will admit.

The McLeod Case. Certain w ses in Canada, to whom McLeod h plied for evidence, have thrown themse upon their dignity, and refuse to te unless New York relinquishes her c to a jurisdiction in the case. One intimates a desire to liberate McLeo force. Don't, Johnny.

It is better to dwell in a forest, ed by tigers, and lions, the trees our itations, flowers, fruit, water, for the grass for a bed, and the bark of for garments, than live among rel after the loss of wealth.

A variety loving Hollander, wh married some dozen wives was tr England for bigamy. 'You say' sa judge, 'that the priest who married to the first wife, authorized you to sixteen. What do you mean by th "Well," said Hans, "he dold me should have *four* better, *four* vorser richer, *four* poorer; and in my co *four* times *four* always make *sixteen*.

Narrow Escape. Mr. Russell, T surer of the National Theatre, N. Y the time of the fire, was obliged to his wife from her room in the buil wrapped up in a sheet,—and both ha escaped with their lives. A man ju from the house in Leonard st. and in haste, left his pocket book, contai $600 behind him.